UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25281
11 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ROMANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letters of 4, 8 and 9 February 1993, addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia, I have the honour to inform the Security Council and its member States upon the following:

According to the latest information received from the Romanian authorities on 11 February 1993, the situation regarding the Romanian vessels detained in the Yugoslav sector of the Danube is as follows:

- the tugboat "Giurgiu 13" (towing five barges loaded with nitro-calcium carbonate and fertilizers for Germany) which was detained in the port of Bezdan on the Danube since 1 February 1993, was released on 11 February;

- the tugboat "Bocsa 4" (towing three barges loaded with fertilizers for Germany and two barges loaded with phosphate for Austria) which was detained in the port of Bezdan on the Danube since 1 February 1993, was released on 11 February;

- the tugboat "Posada" (towing five barges loaded with phosphate for Austria, two barges with nitro-calcium carbonate for Germany and one more empty barge) which was detained in the port of Bezdan on the Danube since 1 February 1993, was released on 11 February;

- the tubgoat "Focsani" (towing six barges loaded with nitro-calcium carbonate for Germany) which was detained in the port of Bezdan on the Danube since 9 February 1993, was released on 11 February.

As of 11 February 1993, no confirmation has been received regarding the release of the Romanian tugboat "Giurgiu 7" (towing six barges loaded with phosphate for Austria) which has been detained in the port of Bezdan on the Danube since 6 February 1993.

(Signed) Valeriu FLOREAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/888
S/25282
11 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda items 30, 35, 73 and 74
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 11 February 1993 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which retains the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your immediate attention.

The situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, has been tragically and dangerously deteriorating in a rapid manner. The number of Palestinian civilians that have been killed and the number of those that have been seriously wounded or injured by the Israeli army has been drastically increasing since Mr. Rabin took office in July 1992, and particularly in the last few weeks. The alarming figures of dead and wounded include a large number of Palestinian children under the age of 16 years. It is clear that the Israeli army has intensified its use of lethal methods and means of repression against the Palestinian people living under occupation.

Today, 11 February 1993, the Israeli army imposed a curfew on the area of Khan Younis in Gaza, and prevented employees of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East from entering it to carry out their much-needed

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services. The army used helicopters and armoured vehicles in a repressive campaign against the Palestinian people in the area. As they have done on previous occasions, the army also demanded the evacuation of five homes and then proceeded to fire missiles at the houses. Recent similar practices by the Israeli army have caused the destruction of approximately 60 homes in Gaza. The casualties resulting from today's actions by the army have not yet become clear.

It is outrageous and distressing that such acts continue, making it even more imperative for the Security Council to take immediate measures to put an end to such criminal actions and to provide international protection for the Palestinian people, in accordance with Security Council resolution 681 (1990) and as expressed by Your Excellency in your report, dated 25 January 1993, to the Security Council. At this time, I wish to express our astonishment that the Security Council has yet to consider the above-mentioned report, which was presented to the Council in accordance with resolution 799 (1992). We urge the Security Council to consider the report immediately, with the aim of achieving the full implementation of resolution 799 (1992) and putting an end to the agony and suffering of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem.

I would be grateful if you could arrange to have the text of the present letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30, 35, 73 and 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of Palestine
to the United Nations

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25283
12 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a letter from His Excellency Mr. Ilija Djukic, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 11 February 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am deeply concerned that despite our repeated and urgent warnings, the armed aggression against the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia still persists.

In addition to arguments already presented to the Security Council in the letters of the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and myself respectively, allow me to draw your attention to new stark examples of acts of armed aggression of the Muslim forces against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On 9 February 1993, at around 6 p.m., the Muslim forces launched one mortar shell from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the region of Bajina Basta, in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

On 10 February, at around noon, the Muslim forces fired two 105-mm shells from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the town of Mali Zvornik (FRY), killing a girl and seriously injuring two other civilians.

On 10 February 1993, at around 12.10 p.m., the Muslim forces launched a 122-mm grenade from the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina that hit the forest in Banja Koviljaca (FRY).

These acts not only represent repeated flagrant violations of the basic principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law but also exemplify impudent and criminal behaviour directed against a sovereign and peaceful country.

It is with deep regret that I have to note that our extremely serious and timely warnings to the Security Council unfortunately have not been met with an adequate response from this important international forum. That has obviously encouraged the Muslim side in Bosnia and Herzegovina to continue its aggressive activities with a view to provoking the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and embroiling it in the civil and religious war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. That would not only keep us far from peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina but would undoubtedly further spread the flames of war wider in the Balkans. Yugoslavia surely would not want that to happen and I am confident that other countries of the region would not want that either.

To back up those assertions, one only needs to consider the overall conduct of the Muslim side in the peace process, precisely at this crucial phase in New York, to which Yugoslavia has been fully contributing from the very beginning.

Guided by the sincere wish to achieve peace and find a solution to the crisis as urgently as possible in the whole territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has desisted from responding adequately to the Muslim aggression. However, it remains to be seen how long it can do so in the future, should the Security Council fail to fulfil its obligation again to take the necessary measures with a view to containing the aggression and undertake punitive measures against the aggressor.

We expect the Security Council to react promptly and adequately.

(Signed) Ilija DJUKIC
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

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GENERAL

S/25284
12 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BULGARIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ROMANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from our Governments, we have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the communiqué on the consultations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania regarding the implementation of the Security Council sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

We would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Slavi PASHOVSKI
Permanent Representative of Bulgaria
to the United Nations

(Signed) Valeriu FLOREAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Romania
to the United Nations

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Annex

Communiqué on the consultations between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania regarding the implementation of the Security Council sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

On 9 February 1993 the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Bulgaria and Romania, as riparian States on the Danube, held consultations on the implementation of the Security Council sanctions imposed on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro). The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mr. Valentin Dobrev, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Romanian delegation by Mr. Constantin Ene, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The participants exchanged views on the recent flagrant violations of the United Nations sanctions committed by ships sailing on the Danube under the flag of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. They pointed out that the measures undertaken by the Bulgarian and the Romanian authorities to halt the five Yugoslav convoys were fully in compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992) and the guidelines, adopted by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991). Sharing the view that the use of armed force is not explicitly stated in Security Council resolution 787 (1992), the two parties stress once again that such actions on their part could have unpredictable political, humanitarian, military and environmental consequences for the region.

It was pointed out that, in accordance with paragraph 13 of resolution 787 (1992), both States have exhausted all possible unilateral means commensurate with the specific circumstances to halt the Serbian ships.

The two parties reaffirmed their determination expressed in the Declaration of the Bulgarian Government of 1 February 1993 and the Declaration of the Romanian Government of 27 January 1993 to persist in the strict observance of Security Council resolutions 713 (1991), 757 (1992) and 787 (1992). The competent Bulgarian and Romanian authorities will continue to coordinate their actions with regard to the implementation of the sanctions and will take practical measures to make this coordination more effective.

The Ministries of Foreign Affairs of both States will continue to lend their support to the competent national authorities and at the same time will cooperate with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the measures for the implementation of the sanctions on the Danube. They will cooperate actively with the Sanctions Assistance Missions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and the European Community (EC). In this context, they called for a timely deployment of such missions at the ports of all riparian States in the lower course of the Danube. They welcomed the

appointment of a CSCE/EC coordinator on these issues. Both parties expressed their hope that they will urgently receive the technical assistance requested in pursuance of paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 787 (1992), which is needed to improve the technical equipment of the competent national authorities directly involved in the implementation of the sanctions on the Danube.

The representatives of the two Ministries considered also the possibilities of enhancing Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation on these issues within the United Nations. Bulgaria and Romania agreed to undertake a joint démarche before the United Nations, requesting the deployment of a United Nations mission in the lower course of the Danube with a mandate to assist the implementation by the authorities of the riparian countries of the provisions of the Security Council resolutions and, in particular, to prevent from the very beginning any actions which represent or could lead to violations of the sanctions. The Permanent Missions of Bulgaria and Romania to the United Nations will cooperate on the issues relevant to the implementation of the sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

It was pointed out at the meeting that, due to the implementation of the sanctions, Bulgaria and Romania suffer considerable damages. Availing themselves of the right under Article 50 of the Charter, Bulgaria and Romania will undertake the necessary steps before the Security Council aimed at finding ways and means to reduce their serious economic difficulties by receiving compensation for the losses incurred as a result of the implementation of Security Council resolutions 757 (1992) and 787 (1992).

The representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria and Romania expressed the readiness of their States to organize a trilateral meeting with the participation of experts from Bulgaria, Romania and Ukraine to discuss measures for enhancing the cooperation between the competent national authorities in the implementation of the sanctions on the Danube.

Both parties agreed that the present communiqué will be released to the press and submitted to the United Nations Security Council.

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GENERAL

S/25285
12 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 10 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to paragraph 2 of resolution 797 (1992) of 16 December 1992, by which the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ).

Having held the necessary consultations, I intend, if the Council so agrees, to appoint Major-General Lélio Gonçalves Rodrigues da Silva of Brazil as Force Commander of ONUMOZ.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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GENERAL

S/25286
12 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 12 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 10 February 1993 (S/25285) concerning your proposal to appoint Major-General Lélio Gonçalves Rodrigues da Silva of Brazil as Force Commander of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI
President of the Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25287
12 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation during the period from 31 January to 8 February 1993.

30-31 January 1993

(a) Northern region: 26 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 4,000-8,000 m, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 56 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred over Basrah, Samawah, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Salman, Busayyah, Artawi and Ashbijah.

1 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 12 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-9,000 m, centred on Irbil, Zakho, Dohuk and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 64 sorties, flown by F-4, F-15 and F-16 aircraft at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-9,000 m, centred over Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, southern Diwaniyah, Busayyah and Salman.

2 February 1993

(a) Northern region: No air activity.

(b) Southern region: 60 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-10,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qurnah, Shatrah, Amarah and Busayyah.

3 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 22 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-10,000 m, centred on Zakho, Mosul, Dohuk, Irbil and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 58 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Khidr, Qurnah, Jalibah, Amarah, Basrah, Shatrah and Busayyah.

4 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 32 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-9,500 m, centred over Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 51 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred over Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Amarah, Qurnah, southern Diwaniyah and Busayyah.

At 1238 hours on 4 February 1993, a TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the southern region, flying at a speed of 720 km/h and at an altitude of 20,000 m. The aircraft left the territory at 1330 hours on the same day.

5 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Tall Afar and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 52 non-specified sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Shatrah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

6 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 40 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 5,000-8,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Tall Afar and Zakho.

(b) Southern region: 50 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Amarah, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Salman, Busayyah, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Basrah and Lutf.

7 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 14 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 74 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Basrah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qurnah, Salman and Busayyah.

8 February 1993

(a) Northern region: No air activity.

(b) Southern region: 66 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Qal'at Salih, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Shatrah, Qurnah and Busayyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Adnan MALIK
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25288
12 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Republic of Croatia appreciates the noble and valiant work of the United Nations Security Council and Secretary-General in their efforts to find a durable solution to the crisis on the territory of former Yugoslavia. In this regard the Croatian Government is ready to fully cooperate with the United Nations, looking forward to the peaceful settlement and the end of hostilities in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. However, concerning the UNPROFOR operation inside Croatia, we must underline that the Republic of Croatia is entering this process as a sovereign Member State of the United Nations and is reserving the right to decide by itself whether to accept further presence of the UNPROFOR troops on its territory.

Croatia welcomes the Secretary-General's proposal that the existing UNPROFOR mandate be prolonged for an interim period up to 31 March 1993, as inscribed in the document S/25264. That will provide sufficient time for substantial negotiations about the extension and definition of the UNPROFOR mandate. We would like once again to stress the importance of taking decisive measures aimed at enforcement of the Security Council resolutions and Vance plan. So far, experience with the UNPROFOR operation in Croatia has proved that the strategic goals of the Vance plan cannot be achieved without a more determined policy of the world community.

We are proposing that an additional period up to 31 March 1993 be used for the talks with the representatives of Serbian population in UNPAs - within the framework of the Conference on the Former Yugoslavia in Geneva - in which they should be convinced to accept the guarantees given to them by the Republic of Croatia with regard to their human, ethnic and special minority rights granted to them by the Croatian Constitution and special Constitutional Law on Human Rights and Freedoms and the Rights of National and Ethnic Communities of Minorities in the Republic of Croatia (passed on 8 May 1992), and Amnesty Law on Criminal Offences Committed During Armed Conflicts and War against the Republic of Croatia (passed on 25 September 1992). These Laws were passed by the Croatian Parliament especially in order to alleviate possible concerns of the Serbian population with regard to their status, and was positively evaluated by the experts of the European Community.

Croatia is supporting the work of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the Conference on Former Yugoslavia, and is inviting them to help in these talks. Croatia will welcome the positive outcome of these talks, and is expecting that the United Nations will use all its influence to ensure the full implementation of the reached settlement.

The Croatian Government is prepared to prolong the UNPROFOR mandate, but we must condition our final decision with the necessary substantive changes in the approach and operational framework of the existing UNPROFOR action. It is the firm position of the Croatian Government that the new mandate of the United Nations operation on the territory of the Republic of Croatia should be based on the essential principles of an active peacemaking operation. The future UNPROFOR activities should create the basic conditions for promoting the post-war confidence-building process, based on minority and human rights protection, full respect for the civil state and its laws, and gradual restoration of the governmental authority of the Republic of Croatia on all its territory.

Croatia is emphasizing the importance of fulfilling several fundamental elements on which prolongation of the UNPROFOR mandate in the Republic of Croatia must be based. We strongly believe that the implementation of these steps must be defined by a specific time-table and deadlines:

1. The complete and immediate disarmament of all paramilitary forces and "militia" in UNPAs and "pink zones" and destroying of their heavy weapons, or putting it under strict and effective United Nations control, as a prerequisite for the full demilitarization of UNPAs and the establishment of local police forces in accordance with the general principles of the Vance plan.

This action will create a new political environment which will enable people living in these areas to get rid of the war-lords and other extremists and start the post-war confidence-building process which will establish a non-violent coexistence amongst the people living there. This is also an essential step that will prevent the intended "unification" of the territories occupied by Serbian rebels in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina;

2. Voluntary and unconditional return of all the refugees and displaced persons to their homes in the UNPAs, what is of utmost importance as a crucial step in reversing the "ethnic cleansing" process;

3. Full implementation of Security Council resolution 769 (1992), which imposes tight control by UNPROFOR forces of the certain border areas in Croatia where the boundaries of the UNPAs coincide with internationally recognized frontiers of the Republic of Croatia;

4. Endorsement of the Security Council for the immediate beginning of the process of restoring Croatian authority in the so-called "pink zones". The full reintegration of these areas into the political, social, economic, fiscal, transportational and judicial system of the Republic of Croatia should

be achieved through peaceful means and in a manner that completely correspond with the United Nations and CSCE standards. Croatia plans to maintain peace and order in the "pink zone" only with its police forces.

We consider as the most important step to strengthen the peace process on the territory of the Republic of Croatia the urgent start of an action that will result with the complete demilitarization of the UNPAs. The Croatian army will stay outside the "pink zone" area, and is ready to - as a good-will gesture - withdraw its forces up to 10 kilometres from the present UNPA borders. In response, Croatia expects the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to withdraw 10 kilometres from the Danube river and other parts of the Croatian border with FRY (Serbia and Montenegro).

I would kindly request that you have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Croatia
to the United Nations